

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

GERMAN EXPLANATIONS OF DELAY.

London, July 6. A Spa communiqué reports a fully-attended Conference, including the Allies' military and naval advisers.

The German Minister of Defence reported with regard to the execution of the military clauses of the Treaty, and Herr von Simons made a supplementary statement. It transpired therefrom that the German Government attempted to attribute the delays to the economic situation, especially as regards the reducing of military effectives, alleging that it was impossible to disband the military more rapidly, because the men would thus swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The President of the Conference (M. de la Croix) and Mr. Lloyd George insisted on the necessity of Germany fixing definite early dates for the execution of her military obligations and as regards naval and aerial matters if it is sincerely wished to ensure peace and inspire confidence. Mr. Lloyd George requested the German delegates to furnish these details at the next sitting.

The German Chancellor (Herr Fehrenbach) guaranteed the peaceful sentiments of the mass of the people and their freedom from any idea of revenge.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

London, July 7.

A Spa communiqué says the Conference met this afternoon to receive the German reply as regards the surrender of material and the reduction of effectives under the Treaty. Herr von Simons repeated the extreme difficulties facing Germany in satisfying the Allies and the dangers of threatening her. He nevertheless recognised the necessity of furnishing precise data regarding existing material and the dates on which, in the German Government's opinion, arms and effectives might be reduced to the Treaty figures. He concluded by calling on General von Seckt, Chief of the German General Staff, to speak on this subject. General von Seckt handed in a detailed note as regards material. He proposed that a proportional reduction of material and effectives be carried out within fifteen months.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, described the anxiety which existed in Germany—according to the German Minister's statement—and which had caused the Conference. Several millions of rifles still remained in the hands not only of troops but also of the population. Moreover, there were thousands of machine-guns, trench-mortars and guns. Over a million soldiers were under arms under various forms of pretexts. It was beyond comprehension that such a dangerous and abnormal situation should be tolerated by any Government. The Allies could not permit the prolongation of that situation for another fifteen months. It must be settled by a vigorous effort in the shortest practicable time. Military, naval and air experts would meet to-night to investigate the Allied and General von Seckt's figures, after which the Allies would to-morrow announce their final decision.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

Spa, July 7.

An official communiqué says the Conference this morning examined the Turkish observations on the Peace Treaty. The Conference agreed that it was impossible to modify any of the principal clauses of the Treaty, as requested by the Turkish Government, but appointed a small expert Committee which is empowered to consult with the military authorities to draft a reply. The reply will deal with certain minor points on which the Turkish memorandum has established a reasonable case and will require signature of the Treaty within ten days of the presentation of the reply.

WORLD'S ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

STRONG WORDS ON JEWISH MASSACRES.

London, July 7.

The World Zionist Conference has opened at London, there being 250 delegates. The principal subjects of discussion were the colonisation of Palestine and rapid organisation of immigration.

The Chairman, Mr. Sokolow, speaking in Hebrew, declared that the Jews had regained their place among the nations of the world. Millions in Eastern Europe had been facing death in seven circles of hell. "For the multi-massacres in Ukraine not Heaven nor the mercy of angels could find palliation." Nebuchadnezzar was a gibbering man as compared to these murderers." The audience rose solemnly to its feet, thus impressively endorsing the Chairman's views.

Mr. Ussishkin, Vice President of the Zionist Commission, said at least 30,000 Jews must be settled in Palestine annually during the next few years, and £4,000,000 was required in the first few years for land purchase, immigration, cultural and public work.

Amid extraordinary enthusiasm, Judge Braudis of the United States was elected President of the Conference and Dr. Max Nordau, Vice President.

THE REDUCED WINE DUTY.

OUT OF SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

London, July 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain in announcing that it was proposed to reduce the 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on sparkling wines to 33 1/3 per cent., said the reduction of the duty was proposed because the 50 per cent. duty was calculated on the basis of the average value of imported wine being 57s. 6d. per gallon, whereas the average value on which duty would be charged would probably be under 40s., also because of sympathy for France. The concession would entail a loss of £400,000 in revenue in a full year. It was estimated that the 33 1/3 per cent. duty would produce £800,000.

The amendment reducing the duty was carried by 261 votes to 90.

THE KING AT EDINBURGH.

London, July 7.

In the course of his speech at Edinburgh University yesterday, H. M. the King referred to the fact that the Dominions sent many of their best and dearest sons to Edinburgh. His Majesty expressed a special acknowledgement of the splendid reception which their sons had received at the hands of the people of Edinburgh.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AMRITSAR RIOTS.

GENERAL DYER CASHIERED.

London, July 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. G. Hicks with regard to General Dyer, commander of the troops during the Amritsar riots, Mr. Churchill announced that the Army Council, after considering the report of the Hunter Committee and a statement by General Dyer, concluded that despite the great difficulties experienced by General Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh, on April 13, 1919, he could not be acquitted of an error of judgment. The Army Council accepted the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India not to employ General Dyer further in India and did not consider that further employment should be offered him outside of India (Cases of "Why?" and "Shame"). In view of all the circumstances, the Army Council did not feel called on to take further action.

NAURU ISLAND AGREEMENT.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

London, July 6.

In the House of Commons, whilst the Standing Committee was considering the Nauru Island Agreement Bill, Lord Robert Cecil moved an amendment making the agreement subject to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Sir John D. Rees asked if it were seriously contended that when a mandate was granted to a great nation for the administration of a territory it must come to the Council of the League for approval for any action taken.

Colonel Leslie Wilson, in charge of the Bill, disagreed with the amendment. He said if the Government accepted it, acceptance would involve an admission that the Agreement did not accord with the Treaty. The Agreement was signed by the Premiers of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and the Treaty of Peace bore the same signatures. To accept such an amendment would be to suggest that those gentlemen were not prepared to carry out the Peace Treaty. The amendment was unnecessary.

A long discussion followed, and on a division the amendment was carried by 16 votes to 15.

BRITAIN AND FORESTRY.

LORD LOVAT'S STRICKTRES.

London, July 7.

Representatives from all parts of the Empire attended the first meeting of the Imperial Forestry Conference at the Guildhall this morning. The Lord Mayor presided.

Lord Lovat, in an opening address, pointed out that the timber imports into the United Kingdom for 1919 reached the colossal figure of £2,000,000, and would probably approach £90,000,000 to £100,000,000 in 1920. Before the war 10,000,000 tons of timber products were imported into the United Kingdom, representing a tonnage space equal to that required for the whole grain imports and exceeding that required by all other foodstuffs, together with cotton and wool. Of all European nations Britain had the smallest area of state forests.

Lord Lovat pointed out that while Britain and America had taken the smallest interests in forestry science they were most active in the destruction of forestry resources.

Lord Milner agreed with Lord Lovat's strictures but believed that Britain had been awakened by the shake up of the war, and was anxious to atone for the past. She had already done much practical work and had undertaken active operations.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

MORE WAGES DEMANDS.

London, July 6.

The annual Conference of the Miners' Federation has opened at Leamington. The Executive has recommended the Conference to demand a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14 2/3d., the amount which was recently added to the price, and also an advance in wages of 2d. daily for workers over sixteen, and of 1/- for those under sixteen. It is estimated that these demands will entail an additional £20,000,000 yearly on the wages bill.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE.

LORD'S APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

London, July 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton drew attention to the great increase in the estimated normal revenue, and moved a resolution that it was incumbent on the Government to reduce the present undue strain on the nation's resources and to appoint special Commissioners, empowered to wind up special war service Departments and to reduce other inflated establishments to the normal level.

The motion was carried by 95 votes to 23.

BRITISH HELP FOR FRANCE.

London, July 7.

Following on the meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor of London on June 30, the British League of Help, which was formed for the purpose of arranging that British towns adopt centres in French devastated areas, is receiving most encouraging reports. Already fifty Provincial Centres are arranging meetings to consider adoption. An interesting adoption already effected is that of the purely agricultural centre of Passel and Vill by the agricultural centre of Cirencester, and it is expected that the lead will be followed by other agricultural centres.

RAIN SPOILS HOME CRICKET.

London, July 6.

There has been general rain. Lance beat Hants by one run. Yorks versus Kent, Warwick v. Notts, and Players of the South Central v. Scotland.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

STORY OF GOVERNOR COX'S NOMINATION.

San Francisco, July 6.

Governor Cox was elected by acclamation on the 44th ballot. The withdrawal of Mr. Mitchell Palmer after the 38th ballot, thus releasing his votes, marked the turning point in the Conference. Governor Cox immediately forging ahead, until he reached 388 on the 43rd, with Mr. McAdoo 410.

Governor Cox has thrice been Governor of Ohio. He was born on a farm and educated at public schools. He started life as a "printer's devil," subsequently took to reporting and eventually became proprietor of two newspapers and was elected a Congressman. He became Democratic leader for Ohio in 1912.

The legislation for which Governor Cox is best known includes a model workmen's compensation law, a child labour law and the Ohio school code.

It is noteworthy that the Republican candidate is also from Ohio and is a newspaper owner. It is anticipated that the nomination of Governor Cox will strongly counteract Senator Harding's influence in Ohio.

According to a wire in the *Central Press*, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been chosen Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BIG BLOW FOR BOLSHEVIKS.

CAVALRY CORPS ALMOST WIPE OUT.

London, July 6.

The War Office announces that General Wrangel's cavalry encircled a Bolshevik Cavalry Corps, consisting of eighteen regiments, which came under concentrated fire of armoured trains, troops and aeroplanes, and only 150 escaped. The battlefield is covered with enemy dead. A thousand prisoners, forty guns, many machine-guns and transports were taken, whilst the Officer Commanding the Second Bolshevik Cavalry Corps and his Staff were captured.

BRITISH MISSION WITHDRAWING.

London, June 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Walter Long said the British Naval Mission with General Wrangel is now being withdrawn. America and France still have naval representatives accredited.

THE PRINCE'S TRAIN ACCIDENT.

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Bridgetown, Australia, July 6.

Details of the accident to the Prince of Wales' train shot that it occurred at a sharp curve in the line where the track had been softened by rain. The first saloon to leave the line was occupied by the Prince and members of his staff, whilst the second was occupied by the Premier, Mr. Mitchell, and members of the State Government. The train was travelling at a slow pace. The two saloons, after tearing up the track, rolled down the embankment on to their sides. The Prince was chatting to Admiral Healey. Both were thrown heavily—almost out of the window. All had miraculous escapes. They were much shaken but not injured. The Prince calmly layed in the coach—collecting papers and declined to leave until everybody else was out, after which he climbed actively through the roof. His appearance was signalled by heart felt cheering.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

CREATION NOW MADE POSSIBLE.

London, July 7.

The obstacle which has hitherto prevented the creation of an International Court of Justice has been overcome. The Jurists' Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, sitting at the Hague, has adopted a plan whereby judges will be selected by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations voting separately. If an agreement is not reached, provision is made for a joint mediation by the Committee or finally by filling up vacancies by judges already selected. This result, which was impossible of attainment at the Hague Conference in 1907, is only possible to-day by the existence of the League of Nations' machinery.

LASCARS' WORKING-HOURS.

Genoa, July 6.

At the International Seamen's Conference, Captain Davines, the Indian Government delegate, proposed an amendment to the Draft Convention relating to hours of labour, replacing the word "Lascars" by "Indian seamen," in view of the uncertainty of the legal meaning of the term "Lascars," which only covered deck hands and did not include firemen and stewards.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian seamen's delegate, opposed the amendment. He maintained that the hours of Lascars should be the same as those of whites; indeed, the hours in tropical countries should be less. The amendment was carried by 17 votes to 8.

RUSSIAN METHODS.

London, July 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bohar Law said he had read some reports made by the Labour Deputation which recently returned from Russia, in which reference was made to the terrorist Soviet methods; but the deputation's conclusions did not appear to be unanimous, and there was nothing in the reports calling for the suspension of the negotiations with the Russian delegates, pending an independent Allied investigation or other alteration in policy, as suggested.

PERJURY CHARGE.

SEQUEL TO A CIVIL ACTION.

Kishan Singh, a watchman employed by the Te Yuen restaurant, Wan Po, was yesterday afternoon charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate with committing perjury in connection with a civil action (defendant versus Kishan Singh) for the recovery by defendant, then plaintiff, of \$800. The action was heard at the Summary Court by Mr. Justice Ward on June 25th.

Mr. Leo Longibello, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. P. Burn, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, produced a file of the above-mentioned action. He said the Plaintiff Judge's Court was a properly constituted Court.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, solicitor, stated that some time in February he was instructed by Kishan Singh to reply to a letter dated February 7th, from Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, claiming \$800. Witness replied on the 9th February denying liability. On March 1st he sent a letter to Messrs Wilkinson and Grist asking for an appointment to inspect a promissory note for \$800, the subject of the action.

A few days later witness attended with Kishan Singh at the office of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist and there by Mr. D. K. Blake he was shown a promissory note for \$800. He went to Messrs Wilkinson and Grist's office for the specific purpose of inspecting the signature on the note. Kishan Singh informed witness that he had not signed the note. One day witness spoke to defendant in his office with reference to his claim against Kishan Singh on the promissory note. He told defendant that he did not think Kishan Singh had signed the document whereupon defendant said he did not see Kishan Singh sign the document. The note had been given him by Kishan Singh. Defendant spoke English and witness was sure that he understood what he said.

Examined by defendant Mr. Gardiner said that it was not in connection with the promissory note that defendant called to see him. He interviewed witness on another matter. Defendant said he had not visited Mr. Gardner at any time. Mr. M. Hussain (a clerk in Mr. Gardner's office), Mr. R. Currie (a clerk employed by Messrs Deacon, Deacon and Hanmer) and Mr. Natha Singh (interpreter at the Supreme Court) gave corroborative evidence as to defendant's statement that he saw Kishan Singh signing the promissory note.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst and expert on handwriting, stated that the signature on the promissory note did not resemble the signatures made by Kishan Singh in his presence.

Sub-Inspector Wills gave evidence of the arrest of defendant on the 1st, at night.

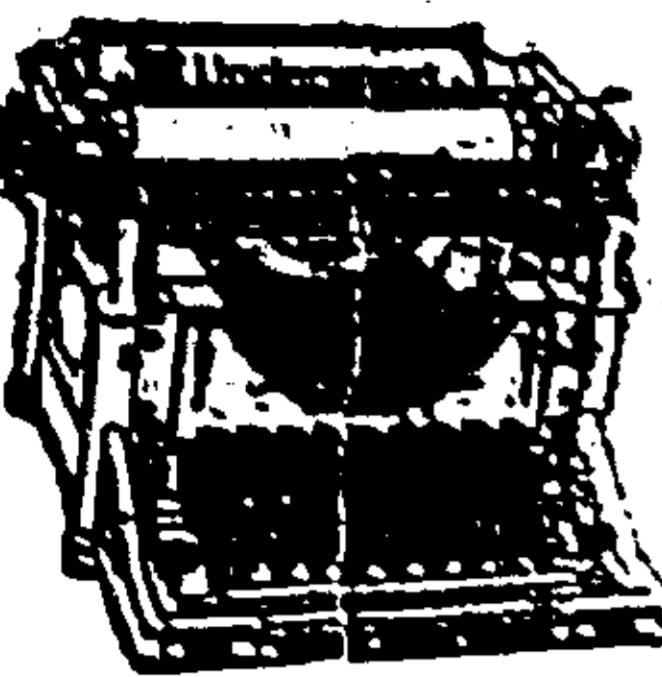
Defendant reserved his defence and Mr. Smith committed him to the forthcoming Sessions' Court trial.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

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HUNGARY SEEKS AN ENGLISH KING.

HELP WANTED TO STEADY THE COUNTRY.

Hungary wants a king, and above all an English king, writes the Budapest correspondent of *Daily Chronicle*.

Elections in Hungary lately have shown many things, but none more clearly than that Hungary is monarchist.

But she now wants a king, not only because of her old monarchic tradition, but because she expects that a stable monarchy would largely contribute to allay her present discontents.

Hungary is discontented. Ever since the armistice the pendulum has been swinging furiously, until at the moment it has swung into a reaction which no one defends on principle, but which a great many people explain is "natural."

VICISSITUDES OF 18 MONTHS.

Since the armistice, and revolution, Hungary has had the famous Karolyi Administration, which was unable to bring to Hungary the benefits which were expected from it, and which were the only reason for its existence.

When Karolyi resigned, he did so to Bela Kun and the Communists, who erected a Soviet Republic under which, among other things, the large wealth accumulated in Hungary during the war was destroyed.

Then Bela Kun in turn collapsed, and Hungary experienced an occupation by the Romanians.

DENUNCIED.

This was the end. Values had been largely destroyed by Bela Kun; the real wealth of Hungary, its food stores, its machinery, its live stock, all were carried away by the Romanians at the end of the occupation, and Hungary was left a barren country.

This paved the way for the Concentration Cabinet formed under the auspices of the Allies, but which embarked upon a policy which gradually alienated from it all Socialist and Liberal opinion, until at the date of the general elections only reactionary elements were left in it.

The Cabinet so constituted and the policy adopted by it were, and are, based upon that body of opinion which was exasperated by the recent experiences of the country, and which was prepared to support any reactionary measures on the principle of "serve them right."

"A BIT BRIGHT."

Much has been written about the repressive measures of the Hungarian Government. The most moderate term I have heard used was by a supporter of the Government who said that perhaps the Government were "a bit rough."

At the other extreme people talk about "white Bolshevikism." In between is that great mass of sane Liberal opinion which is struggling desperately to cling to such wreckage, social and political, as survives from 1914.

What hurts this mass of opinion is not the treatment of the terrorists of the Communist regime.

It is the steady and persistent suppression of all expression of opinion by speech or writing.

It is the power and the exercise of preventive arrest taken by a Government, founded on a passing mood of exasperation, and not upon a stable national policy.

It is the complete disappearance of Radicals and Socialists which have taken place, no one knows how.

It was in this atmosphere of exasperation with the past and of support for a Government from a feeling of desperate necessity that Hungary sat down and waited for the peace terms from Paris.

They duly came—and the Hungarian cup was full.

Millions of his own race lost, all his subject races lost, his raw materials gone, his industries ruined, such is the prospect facing him.

HUNGARIAN CULTURE.

And the Hungarian has a standpoint peculiar to himself on this matter of race.

He says that the peace terms to Hungary, Germany, or Austria may be of the same nature, but their significance is different.

The Hungarian prides himself upon his culture, claims to be the last Eastern outpost of culture, and says: "After me the flood."

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MR. CLYNES DEFENDS
HIS ALI. EPHTAN E.

Objection to the acceptance by Mr. J. R. Clynes of honorary degrees of the Universities of Oxford and Durham was taken at a conference at Aberdeen of the National Union of General Workers.

A London delegate, Mr. Millar, referred to a passage in the report in which it was said that certain high authorities had offered Mr. Clynes lucrative and more leisured employment in Government administrative circles, and industrial business men had come forward with remunerative offers to secure his services.

This meant said Mr. Millar, that, in order to retain the services of Mr. Clynes, they must show him more respect. (Cries of dissent.) Mr. Clynes, Mr. Millar said, had greatly upset him by taking honours from the capitalist class, and if he wished to obtain his (Mr. Millar's) vote he would have to renounce these honours. Such things were out of place in a democratic organisation like their union.

These remarks were greatly resented by other delegates, and some uproar followed. Mr. Clynes, in his reply, said it had been stated that Labour had been boycotted in this respect, and that such distinctions were only for men of wealth.

He was not ashamed of the name of their Union being in the records of the Universities of Oxford and Durham.

The degrees were offered to and conferred on him for what was termed "his public services."

These services he thought, had been in the interests of the members of their Union, and it was not a loss to the Labour movement that its leaders should have greater opportunities than they had ever had of going to the Universities and telling the Labour story there. (Cheers.)

That was what he had tried to do, and, in spite of criticism and objection, he hoped he would not miss future opportunities of popularising their cause and defending it in the "seats of the mighty" and in the centres of learning. (Applause.)

to Slav or Slav is to open the gate for the barbarian flood. This, of course, is a matter of opinion, but it largely determines the Hungarian's attitude to the peace terms, and to the new scheme of life opening up before him.

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It is the steady and persistent suppression of all expression of opinion by speech or writing.

It is the power and the exercise of preventive arrest taken by a Government, founded on a passing mood of exasperation, and not upon a stable national policy.

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COOPERATION V. TRUSTS.

FORMAL DECLARATION
FOR SOCIALISM.

The 31st annual Cooperative Congress opened at Bristol recently. Fifteen hundred delegates were present. Delegates were welcomed from Belgium, France, Russia, Ukraine, Sweden, the Trades Union Congress, and the National Union of Teachers. The Lord Mayor attended to give an official welcome to the congress. In his opening address the Rev. G. A. Ramsay, of Radstock, President of the Congress, made an attack on the modern development of capitalism.

They were for the first time assembled in congress, said Mr. Ramsay, for what was officially declared to be "the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth." This definition of their purpose was proposed by the General Cooperative Survey Committee, and approved by the special congress held at Blackpool early in the present year, and in due course they would be asked to alter the rules of the Cooperative Union in such a way that this definite statement should stand first among the objects of their movement.

A Cooperative Commonwealth was the ultimate political objective of the Labour Party, and also the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions. That identity of purpose was naturally bringing these three great movements closer and closer together.

There were to-day many persons adopting the principle of cooperation to promote individualistic interests. Trustification was the cooperation of money for the purpose of making more money. Such cooperation might mean fewer rich men, but they would be richer. The term "private capitalism" is no longer an exact description of the present system. When the limited liability company ousted the individual employer, private capitalism was weakened, and when the trust and the combine swallowed up the limited liability company, private capitalism ceased to be a reality, and came little more than a term.

The capitalistic system to-day was a most efficient system, but only for the purpose of creating material wealth for the enrichment of a few privileged members of the community. Where the system was most efficient it was most loudly condemned by public opinion. The anathematized "profiteer" typified both the purpose and the success of private capitalism.

Free competition, continued the speaker, was rapidly becoming less and less free. The leaders of commercialism were striving to eliminate competition and to establish monopoly. The Prime Minister had said that the new world must be constructed by private enterprise and unrestrained competition. These forces

might construct a new world for capitalism, militarism, and war; they would never establish a new world for democracy, cooperation, and peace.

Cooperation must win its greater triumphs in the field of production. Distribution to-day played a diminishing part in controlling the supplies and prices of commodities. Production had the controlling power and they would lose the power already won if they did not go boldly forward in the field of production. They must have more capital. They could not allow the capitalization of cooperative production to be a secondary fact, dependent upon the surpluses of distributive societies.

One of the dangerous elements in collectivism, added Mr. Ramsay, was that it weakened the sense of individual responsibility.

The individual co-operator too often transferred his responsibility to his society, and the society in turn transferred it to political capitalism or whether they were resolved to accept the challenge and fulfil its purpose.

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GENERAL NEWS.

SHIPBUILDING HELD UP
ON THE CLYDE.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Russian steamer *Rozdoy* was seized by an agent of the Soviet Government after entering San Francisco bay. The *Rozdoy* belonged to the old Government.

AMERICA'S NEW PARTY.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Committee of Forty-Eight will present two names for the party when it meets here in convention on July 10th. The choice of the names will lie between People's Party and American Party. This Committee was appointed as the result of a conference held in Chicago last year by men and women drawn from all parts of the country who had lost sympathy with both the Republican and Democratic parties, which they held were permeated by reaction.

INTERDICT ON GERMAN
MISSIONARIES.

The Scottish United Free Church Assembly has expressed itself in favour of the resumption of relations with German missionaries. The matter arose owing to a request from the Rev. J. W. Findlay, of Manchuria, asking the Assembly to appeal to the British Government to remove the interdict forbidding German missionaries from the mission fields under British jurisdiction.

Mr. Findlay said that this policy was now being only too gladly followed up by non-Christian nations. The great military nation of Japan was sending her missionaries into China, and he urged that the Christian churches should not give the non-Christian missionaries loopholes for accusing them of acting in this manner from political motives. They must take active steps to secure the co-operation of German missionaries. This was approved by the Assembly after a modification had been carried relating the resumption of the exclusion of any missionary body being contrary to the Christian principles.

It was approved by the Assembly after a modification had been carried relating the resumption of the exclusion of any missionary body being contrary to the Christian principles. It was argued that the Government in excluding German missionaries during the war was justified but that the time had now come for withdrawing the embargo.

Progress all over is being retarded seriously owing to the shortage of steel plates. For the first time in the history of the Clyde the Tanfield yard recently had to import a shipload of 1,500 tons of plates from Port Talbot, South Wales. Engineering departments also are short of materials, particularly boiler and ship plates. Output must inevitably come

SHIP THIEVES.

TWO SENT TO GAOL.

On the authority of Inspector Gordon, it is the practice of a gang of Chinese thieves to board incoming vessels and rob the passengers. This morning it appears the same gang had been busy when the *Haimun* came in from Singapore. Two women passengers were getting their luggage together when two men came from behind and cut the girdle of one of the passengers, in which was secreted some two thousand odd dollars in Singapore notes. The woman felt the girdle go, raised a hue and cry and blew a Police whistle. Two men were arrested by the composure of the ship, who gave chase. On one man, was found \$90 in Singapore notes and on the other \$95. The balance of the money lost was not found, it being believed that the other members of the gang had made away with it.

When brought up before Mr. Hutchison this morning, at the Magistracy, the two thieves told a cock-and-bull story. They said that they went on board to gamble and the woman whose girdle was supposed to have been cut was one of the members of the gambling party. She lost \$2, and when one of the defendants tried to get away she insisted on him playing. To show that she had money, she took out her girdle and emptied the money.

As the second defendant had a previous conviction, against him for larceny from the person of another, Mr. Hutchison gave him six months, and the other fellow was sentenced to three months in gaol.

REFUSED TO QUIT.

ORDER AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

The story of how a European has refused to obey a landlord's notice to quit was told at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Puisne Judge. The tenant concerned is

Mr. W. J. Singer, of the China Sugar Refining Company, he being sued by a well-known Chinese, in the person of Mr. Choa Po-sien.

Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Singer was neither present nor represented. From the evidence given by Mr. Choa Po-sien, it appeared that he was the lessee of No. 20, Ewo Street, and that he sublet the top floor to Mr. Singer for \$45 a month. Notice to quit had been given, and although that notice had expired, the defendant is, in Mr. Choa's words, "still there and refuses to go." The defendant was two months in arrears with his rent up to June 30th.

After hearing the facts of the case, His Lordship made an order for immediate possession, for the payment of the \$99 arrears of rent, and also for the payment of \$13, being the rent due for July up to and including to-day.

The matter has now gone into the hands of the Bailiff.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAPANESE STEAMER LOOTED. According to a Shanghai dispatch to the *Mainichi*, the *Buryomaru*, of the Sino-Japanese Steamship Company, has been very ruthlessly looted by the Chinese troops. It is said that the personal property of everybody, including the Chinese crew, as well as the bedding in the saloons, utensils, provisions and all other articles were stolen.

POPPY GROWING. Communications from several provinces show that poppy is being extensively cultivated in the provinces of Yunnan, Fukien, Kusichow and Shensi; and to some extent in Aenan, Szechuan, Chihli, and Kansu. From one district in Hunan, round Shenchow, and in seven hsien districts, the poppy is cultivated. And in the district known as Shuiyuan, around Jehol, poppy is largely grown. The significant fact is that poppy is grown not simply with the cognizance of the local officials, but at their instigation.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A

Grand Illuminated

OPEN-AIR CONCERT

Will be held in the Club Grounds on

SATURDAY, July 17th at 9 p.m.

Admission \$1.00

by permission of the Government

Tickets may be obtained at Moutries or K.C.C.

CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ATREUS."

From NEW YORK via SUEZ are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10:45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 12th, July 1920.

commencing at 3 p.m. at Messrs. Cooper & Co's godown, Wan Chai for account of the concerned

200 Bales Gunnyes 21' x 40'. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From TACOMA via JAPAN

PORTS & MANILA.

The Company Steamship

"MANILA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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SPIRITUALISM TO BE INVESTIGATED.

SCOTTISH CHURCH APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh has appointed a special committee to inquire into the alleged supernatural psychic phenomena.

The matter was brought forward in a petition by a retired minister, who pleaded it was a mistake to condemn without inquiry. Spiritualism was a method, not a religion. It was believed by a large and increasing number of people that if modern psychic phenomena could be proved true the Bible would become to them virtually a new book.

Professor Paterson said the beliefs referred to excited wide-spread interest, and many were being grievously unsettled because they toyed with these ideas.

It seemed to him that even if the Church of Scotland did not feel the necessity of giving clear teaching on the matter, it was their duty at least to warn their people against the dangers which beset them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

Or SATURDAY, 10th July and
MONDAY, 12th July, at 9.15 p.m.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GLEE CLUB AND JAZZ BAND

America's Greatest College Company of Singers & Entertainers.

SOLOS QUARTETTES

Prices: \$3. \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagors.

Messrs. Lammet Brothers have received instructions to sell by

Public Auction

on

FRIDAY

The 23rd day of July 1920, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms

Duddell Street, Victoria,

Hongkong

The following valuable Leasehold property situated Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.

All that piece or parcel of

ground situated at Victoria above

said registered in the Land Office

as Section 5 of Inland L. No. 425

together with the measure executed

thereon known as No. 5 West

Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term

999 years from 28th May 1855

created by a Crown Lease of the

said Lot dated 17th April 1853

Annual Crown rent \$6.46. Area

2959 square feet.

For further particulars and

conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MAST'R.

Princes Buildings, Ice House

Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Mr. H. T. Krull has been ap-

pointed Acting Agent for this

company in Hongkong during the

temporary absence of D. J.

Hanscom.

JOHN J. GORMAN,

General Agent.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Pacific Steamship Co.

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.

Mr. H. T. Krull will be in charge

of the local Agency and Surveyor

of The American Bureau of

Shipping during my temporary

absence.

D. J. HANSOM,

Agent & Surveyor

to

American Bureau of Shipping.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAN INOKUCHI,

Graduate from the Nagasaki

Massage School, has removed

from No. 33 Queen's Road to

No. 26, Stanley Street, 1st floor,

Telephone No. 1964.

Lot one consists of:—

All the right title and interest

in the goodwill of the late Frederick

Endell Rosser, deceased, late of

Nos. 33 & 40 Queen's Road Central,

Central, Victoria, Architect.

Lot two consists of:—

All the office furniture etc on

the above premises aforesaid.

For further particulars and con-

ditions of sale apply to

G. R. HAYWOOD

No. 10 Des Vaux Road Central,

Solicitor for the Administratrix

or

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Saturday, the 10th July, 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street

(for account of the concerned)

700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long

White Rice, broken grains

15% to 20%.

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SHIP THIEVES.

TWO SENT TO GAOL.

On the authority of Inspector Gordon, it is the practice of a gang of Chinese thieves to board incoming vessels and rob the passengers. This morning it appears the same gang had been busy when the *Hainan* came in from Singapore. Two women passengers were getting their luggage together when two men came from behind and cut the girdle of one of the passengers, in which was secreted some two thousand odd dollars in Singapore notes. The woman felt the girdle go, raised a hue and cry and blew a Police whistle. Two men were arrested by the commander of the ship, who gave chase. On one man was found \$350 in Singapore notes and on the other \$35. The balance of the money lost was not found, it being believed that the other members of the gang had made away with it.

When brought up before Mr. Hutchison this morning, at the Magistracy, the two thieves told a cock-and-bull story. They said that they went on board to gamble and the woman whose girdle was supposed to have been cut was one of the members of the gambling party. She lost \$2, and when one of the defendants tried to get away she insisted on him playing. To show that she had money, she took out her girdle and emptied the money.

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Mr. C. H. Lyon appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Singer was neither present nor represented.

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After hearing the facts of the case, His Lordship made an order for immediate possession, for the payment of the \$90 arrears of rent and also for the payment of \$10, being the rent due for July up to and including to-day.

The matter has now gone into the hands of the Bailiff.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

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Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents, Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 10th July 1920,

commencing at 3 p.m. at Messrs. Cooper & Co's godown, Wan Chai

for account of the concerned 200 Bales Gunnyes 21' x 40' Tents—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

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Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

MUSTARD & CO.

Connaught Rd. Central

Telephone No. 1186.

"PANSY" COOKING RANGE.

Stocked in three Standard Sizes: Spacious, effective and lasting.

A well-known line in the East.

COOKING

"WALDORF" KITCHEN RANGE.

Fitted with Warming Closet, Plate Warming Shelf and Upright Boiler.

Southard, Robertson & Co. New York.

RANGES

HOUSEBOAT COOKING RANGES.

"MAGNETIC PEARL" and "YALE"

Stocked in two sizes.

Effective Cookers in Small Compass.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES REPILES AWAIT BOX NO. 1

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 10th.

TEA DANSANT FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 11th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

DURING TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

J. H. TAGGART

Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of Two Concrete Tennis Courts in the University.

Specifications on application.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH.

Registrar.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 10th July, 1920.

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at Messrs. Wab Kee's Godown,

Kennedy Town

(For account of the concerned)

617 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in above godown)

379 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in No. 10 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point)

200 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in Messrs. Yue Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 10th July, 1920.

Commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned)

700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains

15% to 20%

700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains

15% to 20%

100 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains

15% to 20%

1,000 Boxes Tin Plates (all more or less damaged)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University

Tel. No. 132 P.O. Box, 593.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced.

Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO.

CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOURA-
BAYA, SAIGON & SINGA-
PORE.

THE Steamship

S. S. "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "WEST CALERA".
From SAN FRANCISCO via
SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at consignees' risk.

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Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Ructis, from Yokohama.

Fetrucho Steamer Africa Cabin 11, from Vladivostock.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Bouner, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.

3478, from Shanghai.

Youngkannan Leching Co., from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.

Kwangshinghong, from Amoy.

Arthur Nielson t/o, from Kobe.

Lee Bros from Kobe.

Chifonghong Wenyiekai, from Shanghai.

Kwatinangset, from Amoy.

1102, 0030, 3719, 3894, 0359 etc., from Amoy.

R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home, from Shanghai.

Shiukee, from Kobe.

Hon-tye, from Amoy.

0491, 3595, 3087 etc., from Shanghai.

Fathin, Connaught road, from Shanghai.

4135, 3952, 2770, 1420, 3950, 5391 etc., from Amoy.

2413, 2006, from Amoy.

Yasuda, from Osaka.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Carmen Kettly, from Manila.

Janin, Care American Consul, from Singapore.

Lovely, from Thursday Island.

Trustee, Hongkong Shanghai Bank, Colombo.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent, Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

HOTEL LIST.

HOTEL LIST.

Corrected to 4th July, 1920.

G. W. Anderson

H. T. Krull

H. Arneumann

Dr. M. C. Lather

Mrs. E. R. Bellis

Mrs. and Mrs.

A. L. Benham

C. Lauritzen

Mr. and Mrs.

C. H. Benson

Miss H. Lillie

S. Longfellow

J. Ladd

A. H. Lunings

A. H. Lustig

F. P. Brady

Mr. and Mrs.

J. M. Brady

H. B. Makison

Dr. O. Marriott

A. R. Cameron

C. W. Martyr

Capt. R. J. Carter

P. D. Chandler

L. Chapman

Miss Chapman

J. Coulthart

N. Croucher

H. M. Daniels

W. H. Dent

J. Dewar

V. P. de Mural

H. Dilekyan

C. H. Ellis

J. V. D. Ely

I. E. Nolte

J. R. Farquhar

C. Fenwick

Mrs. J. S. Fenwick

Engineer Capt. S.

P. Ferguson

Capt. W. C. Free

P. H. Gasile

H. Goffe

A. E. Golsten

Capt. and Mrs.

W. A. Hannibal

F. Kewley

F. J. Kinrade

F. J. Kitchner

F. J. Korthals

King Edward Hotel

Corrected to 4th July, 1920.

Mrs. R. Almond

Mr. and Mrs.

Capt. and Mrs.

Dr. M. E. Anger

Mr. and Mrs.

W. Benson

M. L. Brodie

Mr. and Mrs.

W. Budge

Master Chi Shing

J. C. Clark

E. G. Coomes

J. L. Ellis

F. T. Farrell

J. D. Farwell

Mr. and Mrs.

A. Fothergill

Mr. and Mrs.

H. George

J. Grand

D. M. Graham

Mr. and Mrs.

G. Gregory

L. Y. Hang

A. Mr. and Mrs.

C. W. Hart

A. L. G. Holt

Mrs. J. Johnstone

Mrs. Kelman

Mrs. J. Kilbee & child

St. George's House

Corrected to 10th June, 1920.

W. Blackett

Mr. and Mrs. W.

Mr. & Mrs. R. P.

H. McHugh & Boys

Allen Brockman

W. McKenzie

Lieut. J.

J. Bryant

Mr. & Mrs. H.

C. C. Byrd

S. S. Church

H. Day

H. F. Farthing

A. Kirk

J. R. Lloyd

J. I. Leasor

W. D. H. Lyson

H. M. Madden

PEAK HOTELS.

Corrected to 3rd July, 1920.

Capt. Archer

R. Ashton

B. E. O. Bird

R. Blaikie

Mr. and Mrs. D.

K. Blair

Mr. & Mrs. O. T.

Breakpear

G. O. Bridgeman

J. G. Bridger

Capt. and Mrs.

Carson

Maj. and Mrs. J.

Linton

L. Carter

G. P. Caville

H. Cheetham

Mr. and Mrs. J.

W. Church

S. N. Clark

Mr. and Mrs. E.

Cockburn

L. D. C. H. Cally

D. F. Cuthill

L. J. Davies

En. Com.

F. Dawson

N. E. Dick

Mr. and Mrs. John

Duncans

A. W. Eastman

G. E. Elliams

WATSON'S

Pyeris

Sparkling Mineral Water

1st of great organic purity. Chemically its composition is identical with one of the best known natural springs in Europe.

AN IDEAL TABLE WATER BLENDS EXCELLENTLY WITH WHISKY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Page 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a a evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

BARTON.—On July 8, at "Holyrood," 13 Chatham Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Barton, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

SHIP-BUILDERS' DETERMINATION.

Shipping is so vital a matter to the British Empire and to this Colony that anything relating to the British shipbuilding industry is always read with interest. The main feature of the period since the armistice has been the very severe competition experienced from America, where there has been a positive boom in shipbuilding. It was not so much that America was turning out greater tonnage, but it was the fact of cheaper vessels coming along that made the situation so critical for the British industry. It is not too much to say that evidence is accumulating that the boom in United States ship-building has almost run its course, whilst there are many good grounds for hoping that British shipbuilding is going to set up a new record of merchant output in the present year. We have been reading an article on shipbuilding in one of the latest Home journals to hand and an expert writer confidently anticipates that 1920 will witness the largest output of merchant tonnage yet seen. He refers to the work going on at Clydebank and says that a special effort is being made by shipbuilders on the Tyne, Tees and Wear. Reference is also made to the work in hand at Belfast and it is clear that in the great yards of this area intense activity prevails. Everything goes to confirm the impression that coincident with the decline of the U.S. industry, Britain is now on the crest of the wave.

Whilst recognising Britain's strong position to-day, some doubt is expressed as to the future. That is natural attitude of caution in face of the obvious fact that a greater tonnage than ever before is now building, and that when this has been put in commission the shipowner will have his main requirements filled, and be more inclined to watch the course of events and to operate his shipping to the best advantage, than to be lavish in the placing of orders for new ships. It is as well that this possibility should be faced and a policy shaped to meet the conditions which will exist when the world's demand for new tonnage has been satisfied and there are ample merchant fleets for all requirements—even another submarine war. What may really happen is difficult to predict. One thing appears certain, that the era of competition for orders will find the prices of labour and materials at so high a level that the victory in the struggle for contracts will go to the yards that are best laid out and equipped to facilitate rapid construction. That this will apply to a greater extent than ever before to many of the British yards is obvious to those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the reorganised establishments. The best of them can challenge comparison with the newest of the yards in the States, and the average British shipbuilding plant is so far ahead of the average establishments elsewhere that on this score at least Britain has no occasion to worry. She will enter on the fierce struggle which every good judge is agreed will have to be fought with these things in her favour. There is the additional fact that British shipbuilders have through recently constituted combines put themselves in a strong position as being quite self-contained enterprises, drawing fuel and materials from sources under their own control, and which, as a result of possessing a regular market, can, by introducing a modified degree of standardisation in production, keep the costs of shipbuilding material at levels which, if material had to be bought in the open market, could not be attained.

Britain's policy for some time past has been to make plans for the future. If British shipbuilders are, as some believe, to be in for the fight of their lives, they are at least going into the struggle armed at all points and ought to be in position to quote prices for new tonnage under the conditions which will obtain, say a year hence, which ought to assure the bulk of the orders then being placed going on to the books of British shipbuilders. Even the handicap of slow delivery as compared with the United States yards which has told against us a good deal since the Armistice ought not to exist. Britain is not going to "muddle through" this time, but intends to win as the outcome of being able to build better ships in quicker time and at a lower price than its chief competitor. This may seem a confident forecast, but it is one which will be justified by events.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

"BRASS HAT" SNOBBERY.

Yesterday's parade of the Wiltshires went off in great style and it was no idle compliment when His Excellency the Governor told Col. Wyndham that he admired the manner in which the men had turned out. Things were extremely well done, but why is it that some men must always pander to a mistaken sense of importance? Obviously the ceremony was a matter to be reported and the Press representatives were courtly, duly treated and given assistance. But one Staff Officer, probably more conscious of his red tabs than anything else, simply had to be a little snobbish. When His Excellency the Governor was going to address the men on parade, two reporters very properly went up to within hearing distance, but were not helped at all—the reverse—by being told to keep ten paces behind the Staff. Did this officer imagine that the Staff would suffer some indignity if the Press representatives approached nearer His Excellency than they? Did he have a thought that these men were doing a very public work for the benefit of the men of the Battalion, not half of whom could possibly have heard what His Excellency was saying? Did he know that he was interfering in something that had nothing whatever to do with him, and did he think he was doing something very clever when, later, he sent a junior officer over to enquire on what papers these men were working? What did it matter to him, anyway? As a matter of fact he showed a woeful inability to give things their true value when he acted as he did, and he revealed a self-importance that sometimes makes our military friends a little intolerable. Thank heavens things are much better than they used to be, but incidents such as yesterday's show that there is still a lot to be learned by some. Fortunately, it was possible to put on record what His Excellency said, but, so far as this individual was concerned, he was quite a subsidiary consideration to his own importance.

We will let it go at that.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

Some time back, an American paper, in looking over the field of possible Democratic candidates for the Presidency, suggested the probability of Mr. McAdoo being selected for the Presidential ticket and Governor Cox for the Vice-Presidency. The prediction has not turned out to be very wide of the mark, so far as the Presidential candidature is concerned, for Mr. McAdoo made a big running for the honour and it was not until over forty ballots had been taken that the choice of the Convention fell on Governor Cox. No doubt one of the factors which affected Mr. McAdoo's failure to get nominated was that he happened to be the son-in-law of President Wilson, for, apart entirely from Mr. Woodrow Wilson's popularity or unpopularity, it has been felt amongst politicians and voters as well that there are objections to passing the Presidency around the family. All the same, if Mr. McAdoo had been selected he would have made a strong candidate. He is from New York and it has been said that if any Democrat could beat the Republican candidate in New York, Mr. McAdoo would have been the man. As Secretary of the Treasury he came into intimate contact with the New York financial interests, which would not be so hostile to him as to a Democrat of the Western Type.

GOVERNOR COX.

From a geographical standpoint, the selection of Governor Cox of Ohio (the State which Mr. Harding, the Republican candidate represents in the Senate) is a good one. It is generally conceded that Ohio is one of the States that the Democrats must crack to win, and the selection of Governor Cox is the strongest bid that they could make for the Ohio vote. It has been felt in many quarters that the best chance of a Democratic success would be the nomination of a man who has not been connected with the Wilson administration, and amongst such men Governor Cox has always been regarded as a most acceptable nominee. From what we have read, he is a splendid campaigner, and he may be relied upon to make a most aggressive fight for Democratic principles. By carrying the war into the enemy's camp, the Democrats are evidently out for business. Both candidates for the Presidency, Senator Harding and Governor Cox, are from the same State, and they will both own newspapers there. It will assuredly be "some" campaign.

DAY BY DAY.

PLEASURE WHICH CANNOT BE OBTAINED BUT BY AN UNREASONABLE AND UNSUITABLE EXPENSE MUST ALWAYS END IN PAIN.—J. J. JACKSON.

During yesterday there were notified two cases of plague (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of puerperal fever. All were Chinese.

Major and Staff Paymaster F. J. Bowen, Royal Army Pay Department, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with effect from May 19th, *vide* the London Gazette of 18th May, 1920.

From the 1st of July the subscription price of the *Japan Chronicle* has been raised. In announcing this, the *Chronicle* says: "It is with much regret that we find ourselves compelled to raise the price, but the continued rise in the cost of paper and expenses of production leave no alternative. Paper has advanced from 8 sen to 35 sen per lb., or a rise of between 400 and 500 per cent., while wages and other costs have risen from 100 to 200 per cent."

The acting Italian Consul sends us the following telegram, received from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Rome:—"The general situation in Italy is not worse than that of other countries. The local incidents which occur do not bear a grave character and are analogous to those happening in other countries. Agents interested in the impairing of Italian credit abroad disseminate fantastic and alarming news about the situation of the country. Please deny categorically such rumours."

Local sportsmen will be especially interested in tomorrow's Pictorial Supplement, which will contain groups of lawn bowlers representing the Colony's various Clubs, taken at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club recently, and of the golfers who took part in last Sunday's match between the U.S.R.C. and the K.C.C. Another photograph of special interest will be one showing H.M.S. Kent being towed away for breaking-up purposes, whilst amongst other pictures will be three of the Tienhsin Races.

Pumpkins are almost growing wild now in the Police Court. We don't know whether Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the Magistrate, is an authority on this vegetable, but one thing has struck us—that all the pumpkin cases seem to go to him for settlement. There were some more pumpkin cases before him this morning. One fellow was fined by Mr. Hutchison \$4 for selling this delicacy of the table without a licence. "I tried to get a licence," explained the Chinese, to which came the Magisterial retort courteous: "Tell him to do some other work." He added:—"How old are you?" and "What do you do?" and the Chinese boy almost thought that Mr. Hutchison was desirous of adopting him. His pulse went when the mandate went out: "\$4".

A WEEPING HAWKER.

"STOP THAT NONSENSE!"

A Chinese woman who thought there was much money to be made in hawking cakes, made some of different varieties and did not think there was any harm in hawking them without a licence. For some days she succeeded in evading the Police, but was eventually run in. This morning the licence hawker was brought up before Mr. Hutchison who is a specialist on the Law of Hawking. He asked the woman the why and wherefore of this act. The woman burst out into tears. "Stop that nonsense," said Mr. Hutchison to the weeping woman, and this was translated by the interpreter, but the tears still flowed. Eventually Mr. Hutchison enquired from the prosecuting sergeant whether there was any harm in giving the woman half the price of the licence fee from the Poor Box, if the other half were provided by her. This was eventually agreed to, the licence fee for a licence being \$4.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN.")

Another wet week-end coming? I hope not, though it seems always to begin breaking up for the worse somewhere about Friday. Because of the wet, no Tennis or Lawn Bowls matches could be played last Saturday, but we are hoping for better luck to-morrow.

The U. S. R. C. and the K. C. C. did manage to pull off their golf match on Sunday. But what a disaster it was for the Cricket Club men! What with defeats at tennis and golf, it looks as though the Club's only hopes are now centred in the lawn bowlers. Show 'em the way to win, ye trundlers!

Speaking of lawn bowls, there should be a regular battle royal to-morrow, when the Kowloon Bowling Green Club are due at Tai Foo. The Kowloonites have been taking more seriously to the game of late and have been getting in plenty of practice. But Tai Foo are hard nuts to crack. From the standpoint of other Clubs, they have a nasty habit of consistently winning.

I haven't the Tennis League fixtures before me, but I believe that there are one or two postponed matches to be played off to-morrow. Kowloon C. C. have two teams out, both meeting U.S.R.C. teams. I wonder if the tennis men can get their revenge for the golf reverse? Wigwam are at home to Craigmoray, and a good fight should ensue, as both Clubs are interested in the runners-up position in the League table.

For the past week I haven't heard many complaints regarding dog-shooting in Kowloon. There seems to be a lull in the campaign of cruelty. Let's hope that it's been definitely abandoned, as being altogether unnecessary and not justified by existing circumstances.

I see that a writer in a contemporary dubs the objection to this dog-shooting crusade as so much "piffle," and refers to the necessity of stringent regulations in view of the prevalence of rabies. But so far as I know, the shooting has nothing to do with rabies. The C.S.P. speaks of it as being dictated by the fact that there are too many dogs about; he says nothing about rabid dogs at all.

It is no new regulation that has caused this campaign to be started; it is merely the operation of a very old provision of a very old Ordinance: that any dog found at large after 10 p.m. is liable to be destroyed. In my opinion, that is a very harsh and totally unnecessary law, and it ought to be repealed. If only ownerless or rabid dogs were destroyed, nobody would complain. But when it comes to the slaughtering of pets, then it's time a protest were raised. If some of these people who defend the practice were to go to their own pet dogs killed, they would soon alter their tune.

I have previously referred to the keen interest being shown by Dr. Woodman in sanitary matters so far as they affect Kowloon. He has been particularly zealous in investigating the bad drain smell which have of late been causing so much annoyance to residents in certain localities. I now bear that he is making a systematic inspection of the Chinese latrines attached to every European house in the peninsula, a step the desirability of which must be apparent to everyone.

The servants' quarters of far too many European houses are shockingly neglected, and I fear that householders are rather apt to pay small heed to their general condition. We all know what a source of danger these native latrines can be, and it will be interesting to learn what Dr. Woodman reports on the matter.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that these places are in far too close proximity to the household kitchens, especially in flats. I often wonder whether local authorities at Home would ever permit such places being built close up against kitchens, as they are here. Heaven knows that there is no scarcity of land in Kowloon. Yet we go on running up blocks of flats, with servants' quarters crammed into them, as though every inch of land had to be occupied. It's a pity, really, that the Colony ever adopted the flat system.

COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

TO-MORROW'S PERFORMANCE.

The boys of the University of California Glee Club and Jazz Band, who are billed to give performances in the Theatre Royal on Saturday and Monday, are expected to arrive in the Colony to-morrow from Manila by the *s.s. Iwan Ping*. They have been giving entertainments in the Phillipine capital and have met with a deservedly hearty reception. The boys are under the care of Mr. G. Morris, the Director.

We learn that booking is extremely promising and there should be big attendances. After the Hongkong concerts are given, the boys expect to pay a short visit to Canton, giving a show there on the night of July 13th.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In order to achieve sound and fine teeth, said Lady Rhoda to a Manchester audience the other day, youth must be encouraged to eat hard crusts. The answer is (writes an anxious house-mother) that the hard crusts have very nearly disappeared from English bread. The points of a week's experience are added. A correspondent tried four different bakers on successive days, buying both white and wholemeal loaves. On only one loaf out of a dozen or so was there anything that our grandmothers would have called a crust. British household bread has degenerated into pulp. If our children are to grow fine teeth, they must exercise them on other foods.

A new glass, manufactured by a secret process, has in recent tests successfully withstood the impact of bullets fired from a 45 calibre revolver at a range of 12 feet says *Everyday Science*. The face of the glass was shattered, but it did not fly into fragments; the plate remained whole, and the bullets were stopped every time. The ordinary "unbreakable" glass, used for motor and aeroplane goggles, windshields, and windows, is three-ply—two layers of glass cemented which does not shatter under concussion on either side of a centre layer of celluloid. The bullet-proof glass is claimed to be glass throughout, but it is probably similarly built up of super-imposed layers.

Who designed the pillar-boxes? was asked in our London Correspondence recently. They required, you will agree, very little designing; a more interesting question is—To whom is the public indebted for the institution of the pillar-box? The particular benefactor was Anthony Trollope, who was a surveyor of the Post Office from 1841 to his retirement in 1867. One sure way of arousing Trollope's ire was to suggest that he neglected his Post office work for the sake of his novels. He took, as a matter of fact, an intense pride in his official work, or, as he put it, he had a passion for letters. In his autobiography he enumerated various benefits for which the public had cause to be grateful to him. First came the arrangement by which the people living in little villages could buy postage stamps; secondly, the free and early rural delivery and the putting up of pillar-boxes. Of that accommodation he says: "In the streets and ways of England I was the originator; having, however, got the authority for the erection of the first at St. Helier, in Jersey."

The bill which Lord Welmer and others are promoting with a view to "doing away with the appropriation of seats in parish churches will gradually complete a revolution which has been in progress for a long time. Before the Reformation no seats were assigned to anyone except to some very great families which had their own galleries. There was one church which had a very luxurious squire's pew containing its own fireplace, armchairs, and so on. "Soapy Sam" Wilberforce once visited the church, and the verger exhibited this pew as its great glory. He even asked the Bishop whether there was any addition he could suggest, whereupon Wilberforce turned to the attendant sexton and murmured, "Yes—a card table!" Actually there is no property in seats in churches, but, as time went on, people began to assume rights and even left pews in their wills, "or charged for them like a house or a piece of land." Some made quite a favour of giving up a "right" which they never actually possessed even though they had paid an annual fee for it.

Naturally, many difficulties have arisen from time to time. There was the man who obtained a pew for him and his heirs for ever, and the owners and occupiers of the house in which he lived. But the house was divided into two, and the ensuing trouble at last reached the law courts. Later on began the "open church" movement, which was not universally popular, since, even if the clergyman were willing to give up his gains from letting the pews, people who had been accustomed to sit in the same place were angry if dispossessed—some of them angry even to the point of staying away altogether. But the open church is certainly fully justified on all grounds.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 14)

FRENCH EXCHANGE RATE.

AN IMPROVEMENT REPORTED.

Paris, July 6.
There was a further break in Paris cheques on London yesterday, in expectation of something favourable at Spa. The rate opened at 45.45, against the closing price of 45.77 on Saturday. The improvement had a stimulating effect on French Government stock on the London market.—*Hans*.

FRENCH POSTAGE PROPOSAL.

Paris, July 6.
The French proposals for international postage, to be made at the Madrid International Conference on October 1st, are the doubling of the present rates, with liberty to surcharge according to the state of exchange.—*Hans*.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE OPENS.

London, July 6.
The Lambeth Conference has opened. It is being attended by 275 Bishops from all parts of the world. An official report says the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an address on the subject of Christianity and international relations, the League of Nations being especially discussed.

The speakers included the Bishops of Zanzibar, Kampala, Grahamstown and Madras.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN PEKING.

Peking, July 8.
Banknotes to-day dropped to 50 per cent. discount, with a tendency of further dropping.
Owing to the doubtful movements of Wu Pui-foo's Army, the diplomatic body has insisted on the Government protecting foreign life and property in Peking.

THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Shanghai, July 8.
A military investigator has reported that the Southern troops, after capturing Changsha, have been reinforced by Kowndsi troops despatched by Luk Wing-ting.

TUAN'S FAMILY.

Shanghai, July 8.
It is reported that Tuan Chi-jui's family have left Peking. This has caused great excitement amongst the people.

PROTECTING PEKING.

Shanghai, July 8.
The 1st and 15th divisions of the Territorial Defence Army have been ordered by Tuan Chi-jui to move to Peking for the protection of Peking.

KENNEDY ROAD THIEVES.

CAUGHT WITH A CARPET.

The thieves of the Colony are now concentrating on Kennedy Road, and among the victims of their exploits has to be added Mr. A. Owen Levy, who is a resident of that locality. Yesterday, at lunch time, he went home and found that his carpet had disappeared. He sent his cook-boy in one direction and he himself took a rickshaw in the hope of trailing the thieves. By sheer good luck he found two Chinese carrying his carpet along Queen's Road, and followed them until he came across a European constable, whom he handed them over. They were taken to the Police Station and this morning produced before Mr. N. L. Smith, the Magistrate.

The second defendant said that he was a coolie and had been asked by the other defendant to carry the carpet to a place in Wanchai. The first defendant made a statement that the carpet was entrusted to him by a friend who was living in Wan-chai to be delivered to a man.

Mr. Levy said that the stories of the two defendants were not true, as his cook-boy had told him after they were arrested that the second defendant was in the habit of sleeping near his staircase, and that the other fellow was seen frequently loitering round the house. On that particular day at noon the two were seen together with a pole, and on that pole they eventually carried away the carpet.

Mr. Smith remarked that it was left to him whether to believe the story of the defendants. He did not think the statements made by the two defendants were true, and so he awarded them a month's hard labour each.

VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Cadet Company, by Lieut. A.O. Brown, state:

PARADE - BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 3.15 p.m. and call at: Kowloon ten minutes later.

STRENGTH.

There are some vacancies. Applicants may obtain Entry Forms from Sergeant Gerrard, Yau-mati Police Station, or Sgt. Ramsey, Kowloon Dock, or Sgt. Bentley, Naval Yard.

CONCERT AT K.C.C.

The idea of an open-air concert is a very happy one during these sultry evenings, and the cool breezes which are invariably experienced at the Kowloon Cricket Club will be an ideal spot for such a function. It is well-known that the K.C.C. always do things thoroughly and the party of entertainers who are performing on Saturday, the 17th, should attract a huge crowd to the Club grounds. No stone is being left unturned for the comfort of visitors. Further particulars will appear in our advertising columns.

SUMMER AND THE BABY.

HOT WEATHER PERILS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

The summer months are the most dangerous to infants and young children. Cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly during the hot season that often the little one is beyond aid almost before the parents realize he is ill. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Read what Mrs. W. S. Bassam, of Kingston, Ontario, says about them.

"I began using Baby's Own Tablets when my little girl was about three months old," Mrs. Bassam writes. "At that time the child had indigestion badly. She was vomiting and had diarrhoea constantly. Food did her no good and she was very thin.

"I did not find any medicine to help until we tried Baby's Own Tablets; then the vomiting and diarrhoea ceased and she began to improve almost at once. Since then whenever her stomach is out of order we give her the Tablets and the result is always all that we desire. They are the very best medicine I have ever used for a child."

Baby's Own Tablets can be had of druggists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housefed poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.

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T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

Steamers. Toma Leave Hongkong.
KOKA MARU 20/10 14th July.
TOYO MARU 22/10 11th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU 20/10 15th Aug.
SWITZERLAND 22/10 6th Sept.
PEORIA MARU 24/10 17th Sept.

* Calling at Keelung. * Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTIN CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers. Toma Leave Hongkong.
KASHIO MARU 17/10 18th July.
SEIYO MARU 19/10 9th Sept.
SEIYO MARU 21/10 9th Nov.

Cargo only. Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between points of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"CHINA" "NANKING" "NILE"

July 22nd. August 19th. August 28th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.

Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

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NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

"COLORADO SPRINGS" 15th July.

For SEATTLE.

For CUBA & BALTIMORE.

"CANIBAS" 8th July.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd, Tel. 3038.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For New York.

"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL. Middle of September.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOME & CO.
Agents.

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LINESAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS.

"GRACE DOLLAR" ... AUG. 15TH.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... SEPT. 17TH.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... OCT. 9TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR 792.

SAILING-DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.

Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	July 10
Endicott	P. & Co.	July 10
Higlo	R. D. Co.	July 10
West Ira	R. D. Co.	July 10
West Harts	R. D. Co.	July 10
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	July 10
Lake Onawa	R. D. Co.	July 10
Lake Farrar	R. D. Co.	July 10
Perma	D. & Co.	July 11
Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Amazon M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Changsha	B. & S.	July 11
Colorado S.	S. & D.	July 11
Maquan	F. W. Co.	July 11
Wheatland	P. S. Co.	July 11
Celebes M.	O. S. K.	July 11
West Calera	P. M. Co.	July 11
Himalaya M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Keketticut P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	July 11
Hausayama P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	July 11
Peria M.	T. K. K.	July 11
Koboku M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Burma M.	O. S. K.	July 11
St. Albans	P. & O.	July 11
Kaiho M.	T. K. K.	July 11
Tokushima M. N. Y. K.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Kathlana	B. L.	July 11
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	July 11
Manila M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Alita M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Totawa M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Devanda	P. & O.	July 11
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
China	C. M. Co.	July 11
Pawlet	P. S. Co.	July 11
Eldridge	P. S. Co.	July 11
City of Oran	B. L.	July 11
West Montop L. A. Co.	L. A. Co.	July 11
Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	July 11
Lowther C.	D. & Co.	July 11
West Ivan	F. W. Co.	July 11
Siam M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	July 11
Paking	B. L.	July 11
Mexico M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Talyuen	B. & S.	July 11
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	July 11
Elkton	P. & O.	July 11
Kalyan	P. & O.	July 11
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	July 11

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Haihong	D. L. Co.	July 9
Loonggang	J. M. Co.	July 9
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	July 10
Chenan	B. & S.	July 10
Taming	B. & S.	July 10
Hapeh	B. & S.	July 10
Wohu	B. & S.	July 10
Siam M.	O. S. K.	July 10
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Kajio M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Szechuen	B. & S.	July 11
Amak	P. & O.	July 11
Halching	D. L. Co.	July 11
Taksang	J. M. Co.	July 11
Kueichow	B. & S.	July 11
Suiyang	B. & S.	July 11
Chinkiang	B. & S.	July 11
Ningpo	B. & S.	July 11
Fookaang	J. M. Co.	July 11
Akit M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Scabi M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Kueichow	B. & S.	July 11
Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Halidong	D. L. Co.	July 11
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	July 11
Tijmancek	J. C. J. L.	July 11
Burma M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Shinjo M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Tjislak	J. C. J. L.	July 11
Tjiluwong	J. C. J. L.	July 11
Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	July 11
Taisuno M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	July 11
Uman M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	July 11

SAN FRANCISCO.
U.S.S.B.
"WEST HARTS"
VIA KOBE on July 10th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.
3rd Floor.

HONKONG SINGAPORE SAIGON SAMARANG SOURABAYA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
TO AND FROM
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
NEXT SAILING
U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"
Sailing on July 10th.
U.S.S.B. "LAKE ONAWA"
Sailing on July 10th.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B.L. issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.
For particulars and bookings apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Tel. 795 RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.
795 Manager.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W. : 5,955 ton gross.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND****EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW-ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (SOUTH)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA	8,000	21st July.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	10th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY	4,500	12th July.	Calcutta via Singapore
APCAR		1 p.m.	Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	18th July	Me course via Sundaes Thursday Island, Cocos, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KALYAN	9,000	13th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
			Wireless on all steamers.

PARCELS MAVING not more than 12 lbs. X 12 in. X 12 in. may be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Map Books, Freight etc. apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th July, at 11 a.m. KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th July, at 11 a.m. FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at noon. IYO MARU ... Thursday, 19th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Batavia, Sundaes, Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Spore, Cho Saez & Port Said. TSUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July, at 11 a.m. AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Spore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SEIYU MARU ... Saturday, 24th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUJI MARU ... Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSHIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

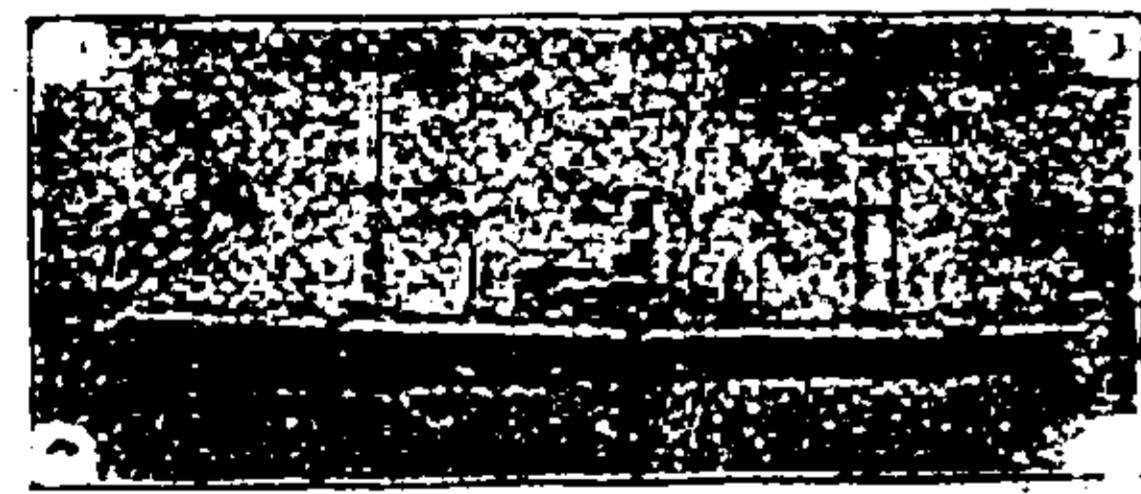
AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th July.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



Regular fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected to arrive	Via Suez	For Suez
Tjimanoeck	Japan	15th July	18th July	Java.
Tjislak	Java	16th July	21st July	Yokohama.
Tjilwong	Java	22nd July	29th July	Amoy/Sp. Hail.
Tjilatjap	Java	25th July	29th July	Swatow.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

S.S. "TJIMANOEK"

leaves for JAVA on July 18th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALIS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... 8th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KESOKE MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Monday, 12th July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Friday, 16th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

**AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrives Hongkong from Australia Leaves Hongkong for Australia.

CHANGSHA ... 10th July. 15th July.

TAIYUAN ... 31st Aug. 8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares cargo booked through to all Australian, New-Zealand and Tasmania ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer. Sailing.

LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLENA" 15th July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & CO. Canton.

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

on or about 27th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 8th July.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH B/LADING TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 16th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 12th October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, "SAMARANG".

Sailing on or about 10th July.

For JAPAN, S.S. "BORNEO MARU".

Sailing on or about 26th July.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



PRINCE AT HONOLULU.

Above the Prince of Wales is seen about to indulge in surfing at Honolulu.



M. PAINLEVE IN WASHINGTON.

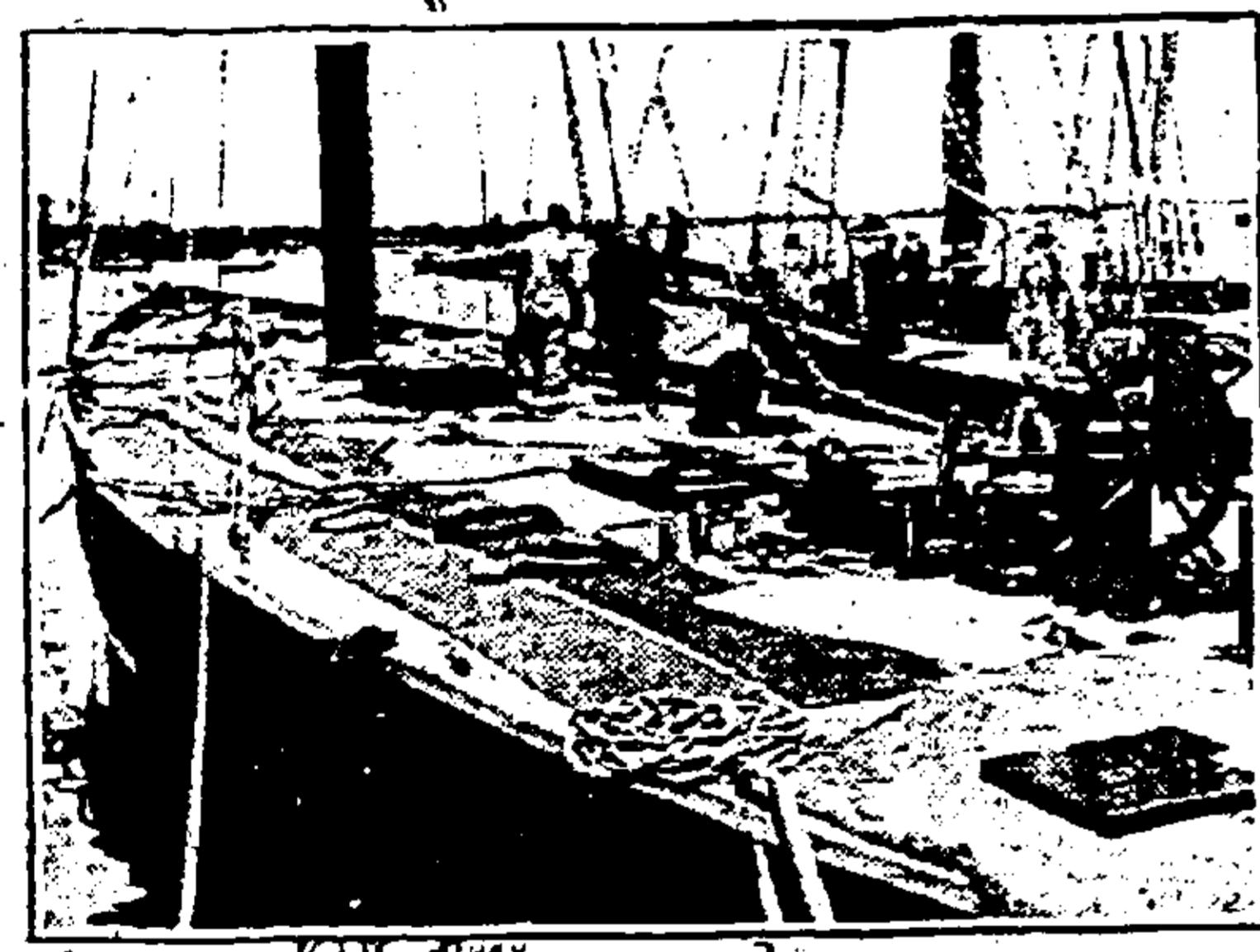
The ex-Premier of France is seen above (indicated by arrow) at the French Embassy in Washington, which city he visited on his way to China. At his left is General Pershing; at his right, M. Jusserand (French Ambassador.)



MARCONI AS YACHTSMAN.

Signor Marconi is seen above with Lady Marconi, on their yacht the "Electra."

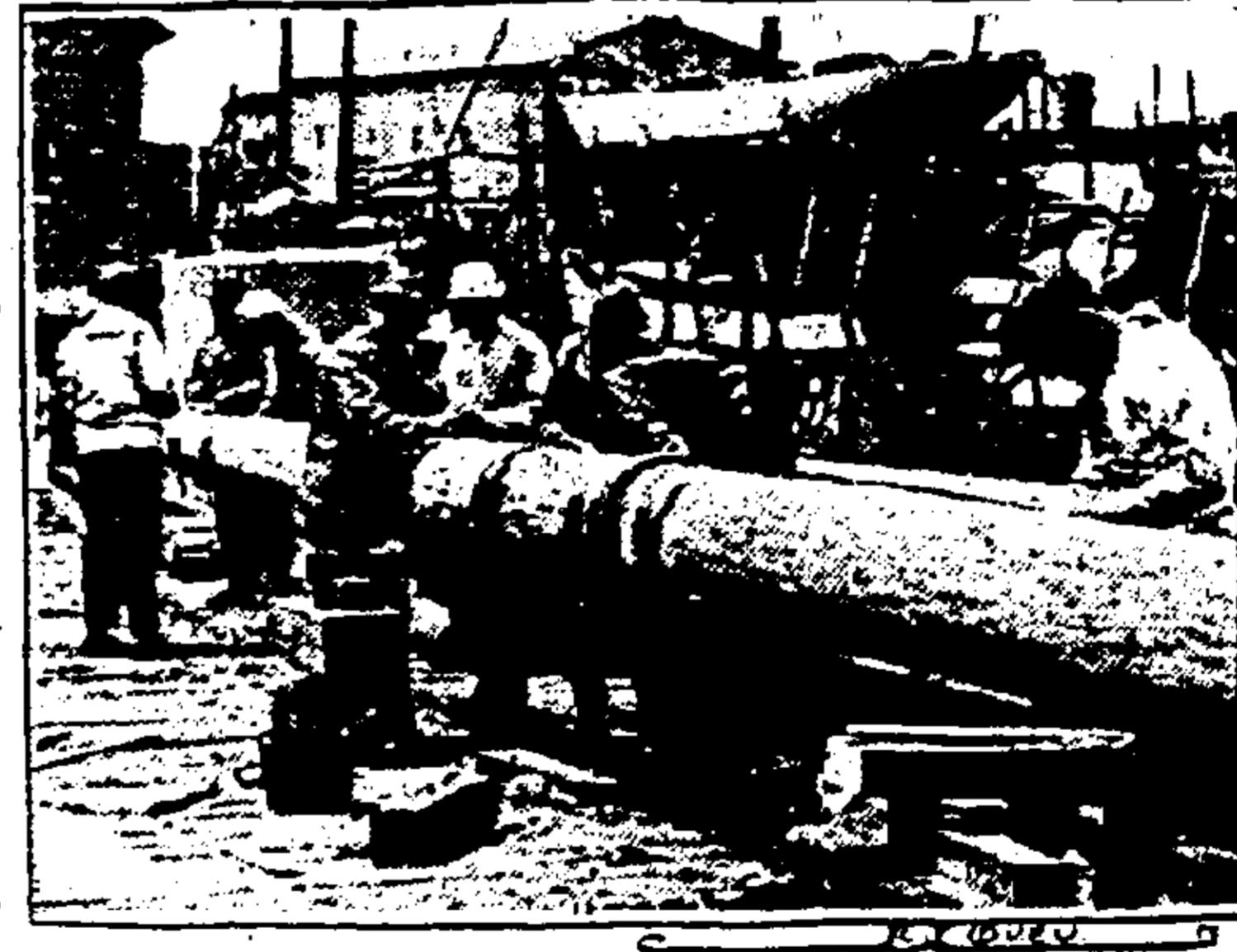
FIXING UP THE "RESOLUTE".



This is a view of the deck of the Resolute taken when the workmen were putting on the finishing touches before her trials with the *Vanitie*. The Resolute has been chosen to compete for the International Cup against the *Shamrock IV*.



This view of the Resolute shows the workmen helping to get the hull in shape.



This picture shows another detail of the overhauling the Resolute is undergoing. The workmen are cleaning up the main boat.



SHAMROCK'S SKIPPER.

Above is seen Capt. W. R. Barton, skipper of the Shamrock IV; and below, his navigator, C. A. Hickman.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



WILBUR MUST HAVE FOUND SOMETHING SPICY.

BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.

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WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP	GLASGOW	NAPLES
BARCELONA	HAMBURG	NICE
BERLIN	HAVRE	PARIS
BORDEAUX	HONGKONG	PETROGRAD
BREMEN	ROBE	ROTTERDAM
BRUSSELS	LIVERPOOL	ROME
BUENOS AIRES	LONDON	SOUTHAMPTON
CHRISTIANIA	LUCERNE	SHANGHAI
COPENHAGEN	MANILA	STOCKHOLM
GENOA	MARSEILLES	TORONTO
	MONTREAL	VALPARISO
		YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAWSHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
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COMMERCIAL WORLD.

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Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and Letters of Credit.
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YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED
C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER
Hongkong.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" — August.

S.S. "TJIMANOEK" — October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" — September.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN
General Agents,
York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

SEATTLE - TACOMA - VICTORIA - VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama!

"MAQUAN" — 15th July.

"WEST IVAN" — 30th July.

Further sailings to be announced later.
Thru B.L.s issued to all Overland Common
points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

COASTWISE SHIPPING LAW.

EFFECT ON PHILIPPINES.

Speaking at Manila, Manuel Quezon said:

"Once the coastwise law of the United States is extended to the Philippines, we will never get our independence, taking into consideration the fact that the shipping interest is the most powerful single factor in America to-day."

"I fear that the effect of the extension of the law here would be a tremendous decline in the trade between the Philippines and the United States and that this trade may flow to Europe and countries of the east."

"The republicans in the Philippines have declared in their platform that they are in favour of the extension of the coastwise law only when there are enough bottoms to take care of the trade of the two countries and when these boats can be operated economically and satisfactorily. This time will never come because the shipping board or any other shipping management will never be able to operate their boats economically and satisfactorily."

"I sympathize heartily with the Americans here for feeling as they do against the foreign element here in acting as if with authority to protest in Washington, against the measure. The foreign element has been accustomed to consider itself as if with authority or with privilege to protest any law or laws passed by congress or by our legislature and this is so because during the old administration they were allowed too much privilege—they could get more and better hearing and got more of what they wanted than the Filipinos themselves."

"The United States may do as it pleases in connection with the application of this law. It has the power and the force to do it. We only have right on the side of this question. Should the law be enforced despite our opposition, we would then see that might is still supreme in the world in the dealings of the powerful nations to the weaker nations. I have an abiding faith in the justice of the American nation and hope that when they learn of our opposition they will make every effort to repeal the law. But whatever the government of the United States may do, our duty is clear—first, last, and all the time to the Philippines whose interests we have sworn to serve."

**SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES**
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
OF COURSE
Made in London

"For the Blood is the Life."

Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abcesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular, Swellings, Scrofula, Rheumatism, & Consumption. Great care is taken in the preparation of these capsules, so that they are not only complete and lasting, but also to free the blood of the poisons which are the cause of such trouble. Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which soon over-cure, and, even when the cure is not complete, that's why we make lasting cures, and to its credit.

Pleasant to take.

Of all Chemicals and Solvents.

Refuse Substitutes.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Everybody's Blood Purifier.

"LACTOGEN"
The MEDICAL MILK FOOD

Invaluable as a Soother for Mother and Baby. It Replaces the Cow's Milk.

The quality of the natural milk.

Ask your Chemist for a Free Sample.

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Invaluable as a Soother for Mother and Baby. It Replaces the Cow's Milk.

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Far Eastern Problems.

Critical Condition of China.

In the first of a series of articles in the Times, Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes—

There has probably never been a time during the past five-and-twenty years when the average Englishman has known of cared less about the position of affairs in the Far East than he does today. The cumulative results of the war, the high cost of living, and the crowding anxieties of European politics have given him sufficient food for thought and left him little to spare for the studies of men in farthest Asia.

Nevertheless, I venture to say that never has an accurate appreciation of the situation in the Far East been of greater importance to the British people than it is to-day, never has there been more need of a well-informed public opinion, to frame and direct a policy for the development and maintenance of our trade in that region. For, looking to the future, if there be one thing certain it is that Great Britain's hopes of financial and economic restoration must lie in a wide development of overseas markets for her manufacturers. It needs no powers of divination to predict that, with greatly diminished resources, the nation cannot hope to be able to purchase the foreign food supplies required for the actual population of these islands unless it can find means to pay for them with the profits of increased production and exports. If this be admitted, then the importance of China, as the greatest potential market in the world, becomes manifest. And the present critical condition of China's internal affairs and finances, the danger of disruption which cannot much longer be averted unless effective remedies are speedily applied, make it imperative that public opinion in this country should appreciate the fundamental facts of the situation.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Another cogent reason for the revival of intelligent interest in the Far Eastern problem lies in the fact that the time is at hand for discussion of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Later on, in the course of these articles, I shall have occasion to discuss the Japanese Government's policy in China and the causes which have recently contributed to make the renewal of the alliance generally popular in Japan.

Feeding the distrust day of a League of Nations that shall make all such covenants superfluous, both England and Japan have evidently much to gain in the maintenance of an alliance which, tant bien que mal, has stood the test of critical times. But no good purpose will be served when approaching the question of its renewal in shating our eyes to the fact that a good many things have been done in China by the Japanese Government or its agents, during the past six years, which can by no means be reconciled with either the spirit or the letter of the existing Treaty of Alliance. The main purpose of that pact was to protect and preserve the integrity of China as an independent State and to maintain therein the principle of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations on a footing of equal opportunity. Any renewal of the alliance which fails to emphasize and safeguard this principle, and to insist upon its equitable application, would be not only useless from the British point of view, but a certain source of trouble in the future.

In Asia, as in Europe, there have been great changes since 1914. Strategically speaking many things in the future must depend upon the type of State which shall eventually emerge from the melting pot in Russia. A complete return to the status quo ante in China is clearly impossible, for reasons which will be explained in due course. But so far as Great Britain is concerned, the fundamental object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance remains unchanged, and it should be our definite aim to make it, when renewed, an effective instrument for the maintenance of those equal opportunities upon which the future of our trade in China depends. Japan comes to the discussion of this question with a very clear perception of the value of China's potential trade and undeveloped resources, and of the importance of Chinese cheap labour as a factor in the economic warfare of the future.

JEWISH MISSION COMING.

A Jewish Mission has left England to Australasia, India, and the Far East, with the object of explaining to all Jewish communities the significance of the Peace Conference's decision concerning Palestine.

The Actual Situation.

Now the central fact of the actual situation in the Far East are these—

(1) That since the abdication of the Manchu dynasty there has been no effective Government in China; that the small group of predatory politicians and officials, who profess to represent the Republic, have no national authority; that the provinces are misruled and exploited by semi-independent Governors, each in command of his own military forces; that, in the absence of regular revenues from the provinces, Peking continues to avert bankruptcy by means of new foreign loans; and that, by means of such loans, Japan has acquired a position of ascendancy over the Peking Government and thus given cause for much internal dissension and strife.

(2) That there can be no hope of permanently preserving the integrity and independence of China unless immediate steps be taken to establish and maintain at Peking a central Government invested with authority sufficient to enable it to collect adequate revenues from the provinces.

(3) That this central Government cannot be established by the Chinese themselves without foreign intervention. To make its establishment and continued existence possible, the provincial armies of the Military Governors (Tu-Chuns) must be finally disbanded and the Tu-Chuns themselves replaced by Civil Governors directly responsible to Peking—a task obviously beyond the resources of the Chinese under present conditions.

(4) That no such remedial measures are practicable unless and until the Powers concerned (and especially Japan) come to a definite understanding and agree to pursue a common policy of readjustment and reconstruction based upon a sincere desire to re-establish the economic stability and political independence of China.

(5) That negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should provide a good opportunity for coming to such an agreement.

(6) That no satisfactory reconstruction of China is attainable by means of an international financial Consortium unless the latter's organization and methods of procedure are clearly prescribed and supervised under a comprehensive agreement between the Powers concerned. Unless its duties and responsibilities are definitely laid down, a financial Consortium is bound to follow the line of least resistance, as in the past, to the ultimate detriment of China.

OBJECTIONS FORESEEN.

I am well aware that some or all of these facts will be challenged in quarters whose opinions carry no little weight, and particularly in the United States. They will be put, no doubt, by many Chinese missionaries and teachers in China who, because of their own implicit faith in the magic virtue of democracy, as a perfect system of government, applicable to all races, have become, so to speak, the spiritual godfathers of Young China and believe, against the weight of cumulative evidence, in the regenerating virtue of the student movement. They will be disputed also in influential financial circles, because it is in the nature of financiers to ignore the cloud and see only the silver lining. Finally, they will be vigorously denied by the vernacular Press which, Young China inspires and controls, because the idea of any kind of effective financial control and of a strongly centralized government is just as distasteful to the present generation of Chinese students and journalists as it was to their predecessors, the men who rose to power during the welter of sordid conspiracies which began in 1911, and who have since displayed corruption and inefficiency far surpassing the worst records of the mandarinate under the Monarchy. Nevertheless, the facts, as above stated, are true, and their truth is recognized in China, not only by the great majority of disinterested European observers of the situation, but by a considerable proportion of thinking men among the Chinese, sober minded officials, honest scholars, and patriotic merchants.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILED.

Japan—Per KWACHI M., 9th July.

Straits—Per TENSINK M., 10th July.

Australia and Manila—Per CHANGSHA, 11th July.

Japan—Per KAISHO M., 11th July.

Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO M., 12th July.

Saigon—Per AMAZONE, 12th July.

Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 13th July.

Europe (via Nagapatam)—Per GLEN TARA, 12th July.

Straits—Per AKITA M., 13th July.

OUTWARD MAILED.

SANDAKAN—Per HINSANG, 10th July, 11 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per DEU-

CALION, 10th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 10th July, 3 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta, Aden, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Mar-

ques, India via Dhanushkodi,

Durban, Cape Town, Santos,

Buenos Aires, Rio-de-Janeiro

—Per SEATTLE M., 10th July, 3 p.m.

Hoihow & Straits—Per HUPEH, 10th July, 5 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA R.C.—Per ARIZONA M., 10th July, Reg. 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KALIO M., 11th July, 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 11th July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12TH JULY.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA R.C.—Per TYNDARUS, 12th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SZECHUEN, 12th July, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 13th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 13th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 13th July, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA MARU, 14th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 15th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 15th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 15th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA MARU, 14th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SZECHUEN, 14th July, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 19TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 19th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 19th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 19th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 21st July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 21st July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 21st July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 28th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 28th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 28th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 29th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 29th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 29th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 30th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 30th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 30th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 31st July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 31st July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 31st July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 1st August, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 1st August, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 1st August, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 2nd August, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING-PO, 2nd August, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-

SEILLES—Per KAMIO M., 2nd August, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per ST IVAN, 3